

(b)(1)(b)(3)

Top Secret

CIACO

NID 8T-3002X

National Intelligence Daily

Monday 28 December 1981

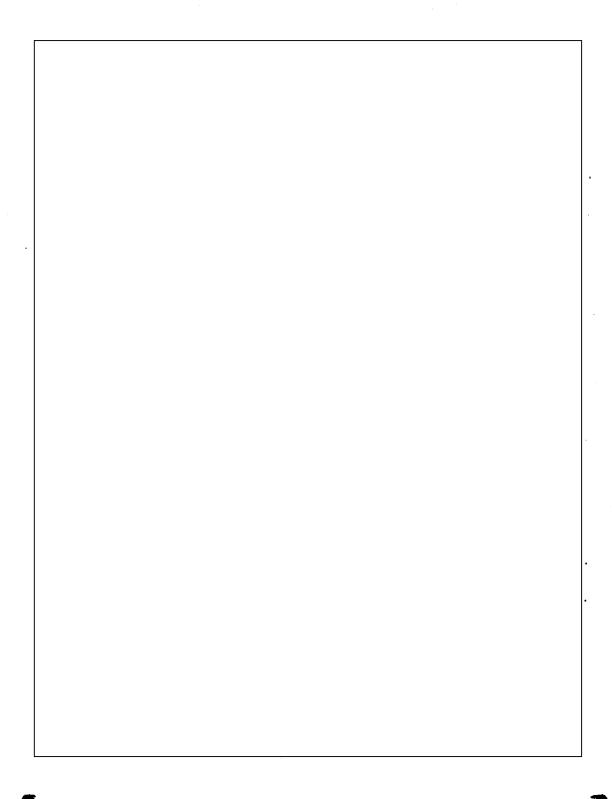
APPROVED FOR RELEASE DATE: AUG 2005

CO NID 81-3001X

14

				4	op Socret	_	_
				-			
Contents				<u> </u>			
Concents							
Special Analy	ysis						
						_	
Trage)	Propident ! a	Position	Wankona	4		4	
Iraq: 1	President's	Position	Weakened	<i>d</i>		4	
Iraq: <i>l</i>	President's	Position	Weakened	<i>a</i>	• • • •	4	
Iraq: 1	President's	Position	Weakened	<i>a</i>	•••	4	
Iraq: 1	President's	Position	Weakened	<i>a</i>	•••	4	
Iraq: 1	President's	Position	Weakened	<i>a</i>		4	
Iraq: 1	President's	Position	Weakened	<i>d</i>		4	
Iraq: 1	President's	Position	Weakened	<i>d</i>		4	
Iraq: 1	President's	Position	Weakened	<i>a</i>			
Iraq: 1	President's	Position	Weakened	<i>d</i>		4	
Iraq: 1	President's	Position	Weakened	<i>a</i>		4	
Iraq: 1	President's	Position	Weakened	<i>d</i>		4	
Iraq: 1	President's	Position	Weakened	<i>a</i>		4	
Iraq: 1	President's	Position	Weakened	<i>a</i>		4	
Iraq: 1	President's	Position	Weakened	<i>d</i>		4	
Iraq: 1	President's	Position	Weakened	<i>a</i>			

28 December 1981



2 9 3

	Top Secret
SPECIAL ANALYSIS	
IRAQ: President's Position Weakened	
	,
Military setbacks this fall in the war w President Saddam Hussein under new pressure to the conflict. Popular opposition to the war is the doubts among senior Iraqi officers about So To avoid a serious challenge, the President wil his defensive waiting strategy soon and either operations or, more likely, declare "victory" of Iran.	find a way to end s growing as are addam's leadership. ll have to abandon launch offensive
The defeats suffered by the Iraqis September and more recently at Bostan mpoint in the war. For the first time s began 15 months ago, Tehran has been ab victories over Baghdad's forces,	mark a turning ince the war
The erosion of Iraq's position und appears to be accelerating. Iraq's mos is poor troop morale, caused in part by fensive strategy.	t urgent problem
Nevertheless, Iraqi forces are unl Iran remains unable to follow up its su	ikely to collapse. ccesses with new
attacks to exploit them quickly,	
Disaffection Growing	
Senior Iraqi officials, anxious to positions, may have begun thinking abou Saddam.	preserve their own t moving against
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	continued
4	28 December 1981

Top Secret-
The state of the s
An increasing number of Iraqis see little chance for an early end to "Saddam's war" so long as he clings to
the hope he can outlast Ayatollah Khomeini in a war of
attrition.
The war also has caused a de-
terioration in security conditions in northern Iraq, where Kurdish and Communist guerrillas have taken
advantage of the reduction in government forces.
Policy Options
Saddam's policy alternatives are gradually being
reduced. For the moment he is sticking with the defensive strategy that has failed to achieve any of its
original goals. Despite the defeat at Bostan, the Iraqi leadership apparently still hopes that continued heavy
Iranian losses will cause an uprising or military coup
in Tehran against Khomeini.
Iraq's chances of moving the battle to the negotiatin
table are slim. Earlier international mediation efforts remain moribund. Saddam's efforts to achieve a cease-
Sing an initiate many to the directly with Tran or through

--continued

Top Secret

28 December 1981

Top	Secret

Algeria have been interpreted as signs of weakness by Tehran, and, coupled with Iran's military successes, have strengthened Tehran's resolve.
Saddam still appears to command the loyalty of his powerful security service, which he does not hesitate to use. Reliance on increased repression at home is at best a stopgap measure, however, as the war becomes increasingly costly in men, material, and lost economic and foreign policy opportunities for Iraq.
The President is aware of the mounting discontent at home. He also realizes that continued fighting will leave Iraq dependent on the good will of moderate Arab neighbors for vital financial, logistic, and political support, all of which is harder to accept in view of Iraq's ambitions to become leader of the Arab world.
Saddam also would like to end the fighting well before next September, when the nonaligned movement is scheduled to hold a summit in Baghdad. He regards a leading role in the movement as the keystone of his foreign policy.
The Iraqi leader so far has not shown the flexibility to exploit the widespread desire for peace in his country, for example, by seizing on heightened Arab-Israeli tension to break off the war. The longer he waits to move, however, the weaker his position is likely to become.

-Top Secret

28 December 1981